

The specimens before me are anescent shiny and obscurely iridescent in the males; those which I take to be females show no iridescence, and the elytral margins are only obscurely and narrowly bordered with testaceous red. Three out of four of these have remote punctures on intervals 7, as well as on 3 and 5, but they are very faintly defined.

The type or types from which "*turbatus*" was described were collected by Dr. (then Mr.) G. A. K. Marshall at Salisbury, S. Rhodesia, and those now before me are all from the same locality, collected by the Rev. J. A. O'Neil.

Another ? distinct species from the same locality of the same size and shape is only differentiated from "*turbatus*" by details of the sculpture and coloration, but it will require much more material than I have now to decide upon its relationship to the above.

XLIH.—*Exotic* Muscaridæ (*Diptera*).—VII.*

By J. R. MALLOCH, Washington, D.C.

Subfamily PHAONINÆ.

Mydæa contraria (Walker).

Stein placed this species in his key to the Oriental species of *Mydæa*, but gave it the new name *spinipes*, with *contraria*, Walker, in parenthesis. He did not, so far as I know, describe the species. The specimens I have before me are in poor condition, but the species is evidently very close to typical *Mydæa*. The fourth vein is slightly curved forward apically, and in no respect does it differ very much from *Myiospila*, R.-D., the nearest relative to *Mydæa*. Without better material of both sexes I do not care to give a definite opinion as to the generic position.

The hind femora have very short, closely-placed bristles on the antero-ventral surface apically.

Locality, Singapore (*H. M. Ridley*).

Helina rufithorax (Stein).

A rather conspicuous species, with black head and abdomen and the thorax reddish-yellow with a black mark on metanotum. In the female before me the femora are

* For Part VI, see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (9) x., July 1922, pp. 132-144.

darkened above, the wings have the cross-veins infuscated, the arista is plumose, the thorax has three pairs of strong postsutural dorso-centrals and no presutural acrostichals. The mid-tibia has an antero-dorsal median bristle, the hind tibia one antero-ventral and two antero-dorsal bristles.

Locality, top of the Aberdare Mts., Kenya Colony (T. J. Anderson). Originally described from East Africa in 1914.

Subfamily CÆNOSIINÆ.

Genus PYGOPHORA, Schiner.

I present herein a key to the species of this genus known to me. It is not possible from a study of the material available to me to make a complete key to the females.

I recapitulate the generic characters cited in Part I. of this series of papers:—Arista remarkably long-haired to middle; frons much wider at anterior margin than at vertex, each orbit with four bristles, one in line with the anterior ocellus and three strong bristles anterior to it, the upper two very close together; mid-tibia with no anterior bristle; hind tibia with one antero-ventral and two postero-dorsal and antero-dorsal bristles.

Key to Species.

Males.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Wing with a fuscous spot at apex of second vein | 2. |
| Wing without fuscous spot | 5. |
| 2. Hind tibia without a lobuliform process at apex on ventral surface; fourth tergite with a slight apical lobe in centre, which is furnished with long, strong, downwardly-directed bristles | <i>aliena</i> , sp. n. |
| Hind tibia with a lobuliform process at apex on ventral surface | 3. |
| 3. Hind tibia with a series of bristles on apical half of postero-ventral surface which become longer apically; the dark spot at apex of second vein connected with a similar spot on third vein below it; mid-femur with long bristles on basal half of antero-ventral surface | <i>apicalis</i> , Schiner. |
| Hind tibia without a series of bristles as above, with from one to three bristles at middle on postero-ventral surface; no spot on third vein, the one on apex of second barely reaching third vein | 4. |
| 4. Hind tibia with three bristles at middle on | |

- postero-ventral surface; mid-femur with long stout bristles on basal half and a comb-like series of short setulæ on apical half of antero-ventral surface .. *maculipennis*, Stein.
- Hind tibia with one bristle at middle on postero-ventral surface; mid-femur with long bristles on entire antero-ventral surface *nigricauda*, Bigot.
5. Hind tibia with an apical process on ventral surface..... 6.
- Hind tibia without an apical process on ventral surface..... 8.
6. Fourth abdominal tergite compressed and with a lobuliform process in middle of posterior margin; hind tibia without bristles on apical half of postero-ventral surface 7.
- Fourth abdominal tergite not produced into a lobe at apex in centre; hind tibia with a few short bristles on apical half of postero-ventral surface..... *australis*, sp. n.
7. Fourth tergite with sparse bristles on sides. *lobata*, Stein.
- Fourth tergite with dense bristles on sides. *semilutea*, Malloch.
8. Small species, 3·5 mm. in length; sides of abdominal tergites 3 to 5 each with many long scale-like bristles; third antennal segment largely brownish *minuta*, Malloch.
- Larger species; tergites without scale-like bristles 9.
9. Humeri and apex of scutellum yellow; large species 7 mm. in length *humeralis*, Stein.
- Humeri and scutellum black or grey 10.
10. Mid-femur with long bristles on basal half and a comb-like series of short setulæ on apical half of antero-ventral surface; fourth tergite not compressed at apex above *parvipuncta*, Stein.
- Mid-femur without a comb-like series of setulæ on apical half of antero-ventral surface; fourth tergite compressed at apex above *immaculipennis*, Frey.

Females.

1. Femora almost entirely black *torrida*, Wied.
- Legs yellow 2.
2. Humeri and apex of scutellum yellow *humeralis*, Stein.
- Humeri and scutellum black or grey 3.
3. Only the basal abdominal tergite yellow.. *apicalis*, Schiner.
- Abdomen almost entirely yellow, black-spotted *lutescens*, Frey.
- Two basal abdominal tergites yellow *immaculipennis*, Frey

Pygophora aliena, sp. n.

Male.—Similar to *apicalis* in colour. Black, densely pale grey-pruinose; frons anteriorly, face, antennæ, palpi, and

legs, and most of basal three tergites of abdomen yellow. Third and fourth tergites each with three fuscous spots in a transverse series. Wings with a large spot, which is sometimes rather faint, before apex of second vein, which fills the subcostal cell and usually extends almost or quite to third vein.

Lateral margins of fourth tergite entirely covered with long dense inwardly-curved black bristles, and, ventrad of these, two tufts of longer bristles, one on each side; basal portion of hypopygium with fine, slightly curled hairs above, and with more sparse hairs and some long setulose hairs at apex. Mid-femur with two or three long fine bristles on basal half of antero-ventral surface, and a few short fine bristles on postero-ventral surface; hind tibia slender, simple, with three stout short bristles on apical half of postero-ventral surface.

Female.—Similar to that of *apicalis*, the thorax more distinctly vittate.

Length 5–6 mm.

Type, male, Kuranda, North Queensland, 13. v.–20. vi. 1913, 1100 feet (*R. E. Turner*); allotype, topotypical, 21. vi.–25. vii. (*R. E. Turner*); paratypes, one male and four females, Babinda, North Queensland (*J. F. Illingworth*) [U.S. Nat. Mus.].

Pygophora apicalis, Schiner.

This is the genotype. Originally described from Australia. I have before me one male and one female from Victoria (*C. French*), two females from Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales (*J. B. Cleland*), and one female from Burpengary, Queensland (*T. L. Bancroft*).

Pygophora maculipennis, Stein.

Originally described from Krakatau, Dutch East Indies. I have before me two males and two females from Ceylon (*Yerbury*). The female, like that of *apicalis*, lacks the dark spot on costa of the wing, and is distinguished from that species by the absence of thoracic vittæ.

Pygophora nigricauda, Bigot.

Originally described from Ceylon. Unknown to me except from description.

Pygophora lobata, Stein.

Originally described from New Guinea. I have before me one male from Christmas Island (*C. W. Andrews*).

Pygophora australis, sp. n.

Male.—Similar to the male of *apicalis* in colour, and structurally similar also. The absence of the dark spot on the costa of the wing is about the only character separating it from that species, of which it may yet prove to be merely a variety.

Length 5 mm.

Type, Burpengary, Queensland (*T. L. Bancroft*).

Pygophora minuta, Malloch.

Originally described from Australia.

Pygophora humeralis (Stein).

An African species. Described as a *Cænosiæ*. I have seen many specimens.

Pygophora parvipuncta (Stein).

An African species. Described as a *Cænosiæ*. Unknown to me.

Pygophora immaculipennis, Frey.

Originally described from Ceylon. A true *Pygophora*, though Stein placed it in *Cænosiæ* in his catalogue of the world's Anthomyiidae. I have before me four males from Ceylon.

Pygophora torrida, Wiedemann.

Female.—Similar in general colour to the female of *apicalis*. The antennae dusky yellow. Abdomen more shining than in that species, the lateral spots fused and very large, covering the larger part of tergites on sides. Femora except their apices black, tibiae and tarsi tawny. Wings yellowish. Legs as in *apicalis*, but in one specimen the mid-tibiae have a distinct antero-dorsal bristle at middle.

Length 5 mm.

Locality, Sumatra, Sungei Penok, Korinchi Valley, 2600 feet.

A second specimen from Sunkei, Siam (*Robinson and Annandale*), lacks the mid-tibial bristle and has the abdominal spots separated and smaller, and may be distinct.

Pygophora lutescens, Frey.

Originally described from a female from Ceylon. Unknown to me.

Subfamily *LISPINÆ*.*Xenolispa atrifrontata*, Malloch.

I described this species in Part V. of this series of papers, but had before me at that time only the female of the species. Since then I have found a series of both sexes, and give notes on the allotype below.

Similar to the female in colour. Differs in having the first two tergites greyish on posterior margins, the third with a large round white spot on each side anteriorly and a subtriangular spot on middle of hind margin, and the fourth tergite with the marks similar, but the anterior pair closer together and smaller, and the one on posterior margin smaller. The hind femora are slightly curved, and have near the base on the ventral surface a series of long closely-placed setulose hairs that slope slightly basad and are flexed at middle, their apical portions hair-like. The hind tibia is slightly curved, about twice as thick as mid pair, and has some setulose hairs apical of the bristle on the antero-dorsal surface, which are hooked at apices. Basal segment of hind tarsi with long setulose hairs on anterior side. Fifth sternite twice as long as fourth, asymmetrical and with a rounded lobe at apex.

Length 5-6 mm.

Allotype and one male paratype, Burpengary, South Queensland; three males and two females, Queensland (*T. L. Bancroft*).

In the original description the hind tibial bristle is erroneously stated to be on the postero-dorsal surface. The species is very close to *albimaculata* (Stein), but that species has the fore coxæ yellow and the wings slightly infuscated, with white tips in both sexes.

Lispa pumila, Wiedemann.

This species was redescribed by Stein as *ignobilis*. A true *Lispa*, with two strong and two very weak pairs of post-sutural dorso-centrals, three sterno-pleurals, and the bristles on postero-ventral surface of fore tibiae long and strong. The thorax is densely grey pruinose with three fuscous vittæ, the abdomen pale grey pruinose with two large blackish spots on each side of each tergite, the legs are black with the tibiae and tarsi tawny, and the wings are hyaline. The mid and hind femora in the male have some long fine ventral bristles which are absent in female, and both sexes have a strong antero-dorsal and a weaker antero-ventral

bristle. There are four or more long bristles on apex, and one on each side near base on fourth tergite in both sexes.

Length 4-5 mm.

Five specimens, Burpengary, South Queensland (*T. L. Bancroft*); one female, Trincomali, Hot Wells, Ceylon, 27. vii. 1890 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Xenolispa mirabilis (Stein).

This peculiar species is referable to *Xenolispa*. It has the vertical bristles weaker than in *atrifrontata*, but like that species it has the outer pair very weak and small. The parafacials are bare or almost so, the arista very short-haired. There are three fuscous vittæ on thorax, the presentellar pair of dorso-centrals are very small and weak, the sternopleural is strong, and the stigmatal bristle is hair-like and short; scutellar bristles short, the apex of scutellum with a dark spot. Basal tergite with a pair of contiguous spots at base, the other tergites each with a pair of curved fuscous spots. Legs slender, blackish, with grey pruinescence, the tibiæ tawny; mid-tibia with the postero-dorsal bristle and hind tibia with the antero-dorsal bristle weak. Fore femur with only fine hairs ventrally.

Stein describes the male as having the fore tarsus whitish, and broadened as in many species of the Syrphid genus *Platychirus*, and the hind tibia with a fringe of fine hairs. I have seen only the female, which has the fore tarsus short but of normal form, and the hind tibia without a fringe.

Originally described from India. I have before me two females from Phrapatoon, Siam, 18. i. 1907 (*P. G. Woolley*), and three from Trincomali, Ceylon, vii.-viii. 1890 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Xenolispa yerburyi, sp. n.

Male.—Black, shining, the abdomen almost glossy except on the pale pruinose spots. Frons black, ocellar triangle shining; orbits at bases of antennæ silvery; face and cheeks yellow pollinose; antennæ black; palpi yellow, silvery apically. Thorax with brownish pruinescence on dorsum, very indistinctly vittate; pleuræ densely whitish pruinose; scutellum black. Abdomen with a large brownish-grey pruinose spot in middle of posterior margin of first tergite, the third with a large subquadrate whitish spot on each side anteriorly; venter grey-pruinose. Legs black, grey-pruinose; trochanters, extreme apices of femora, and bases of tibiæ tawny. Wings greyish. Calyptræ and halteres yellowish.

Ocellar triangle slender, extending to anterior margin of frons; parafacials linear, with a few weak hairs; antennæ not extending much below middle of face; arista plumose; vibrissæ distinct, well above mouth-margin; proboscis stout. Stigmatal bristle weak; humeral weak or absent; sometimes a weak setula in front of the prescutellar pair of dorso-centrals. Abdomen as in *atrifrontata*, Malloch; the fifth sternite very long and asymmetrical at apex. Fore tibia without a median bristle; fore tarsus normal, without the dilation of apical two segments as in *atrifrontata*; mid-tarsus with long hairs on ventral surface of basal segment, especially apically; hind femur with four or five long bristles on basal half of ventral surface, which are very fine apically and are not so closely placed as in *atrifrontata*, nor flexed as in that species; hind tibia curved, thickened and with short hairs on apical half; hind tarsus with basal segment thickened.

Female.—Differs from the male in having the mid and hind tarsi normal, the hind femur lacking the ventral bristles, the hind tibia less curved and not so thick apically, and third and fourth tergites with a pale spot in hind margin.

Length, ♂ 4 mm., ♀ 5 mm.

Type, male, Trincomali, Hot Wells, Ceylon, 12. vii. 1891; allotype, topotypical, 2. viii. 1891; paratypes, one male, topotypical, 24. ii. 1892; one female, Hinanduma, Ceylon, 28. iv. 1892; one female, Kanthalai, Ceylon, 8. iii. 1892; one female, Perivipancheram, Ceylon, 9. iii. 1892.

The last specimen differs from the others in having the face almost white instead of yellowish, but I believe it to be the same species.

Named in honour of the collector, Col. J. W. Yerbury.

This and the other species of the genus resemble *Lispa pallitarsis*, Stein, which also belongs to *Xenolispa*, but that species has the fore tarsi largely whitish.

Genus CHÆTOLISPA, nov.

Generic characters.—Differs from *Lispa* in having a strong bristle on parafacial close to lower anterior margin of eye. Dorso-centrals 2+3; sterno-pleurals 3; each tibia with from 3 to 5 apical long spurs; mid-tibia with an antero-dorsal and a postero-dorsal bristle; hind tibia with three median bristles, one antero-dorsal, one antero-ventral, and one postero-dorsal. First posterior cell not narrowed apically.

Genotype, *Lispa geniseta*, Stein.

I have before me two females of this species from Trincomali, Ceylon, 1. x. 1890 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Originally described from Java and recorded at the same time from Australia.

Lispa sericipalpis, Stein.

I have before me one male of this species. An entirely black species, opaque, the body covered with yellowish or brownish pollinosity, which is sericeous on face and palpi. The abdomen has a pair of large contiguous curved brown spots on tergites 2 to 4, which are slightly shining. The legs are slender, without conspicuous armature, the mid and hind tibiæ having their one median bristle very short, and the femora of the same legs with some long setulose hairs on basal half ventrally.

Originally described from Java. The specimen before me is from Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, 14. vii. 1892 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Lispa inaequalis, sp. n.

Male.—A pale grey-pruinescent species, the basal two antennal segments, palpi, tibiæ, and tarsi tawny, the tibiæ a little darkened apically. Thorax without distinct vittæ, and with three pairs of postsutural dorso-centrals, the anterior two pairs weak. Abdomen with a pair of elongate fuscous-brown spots on second and another on third tergite, fourth with two series of long bristles, one near base and the other near apex; basal portion of hypopygium, sides of fourth tergite, and a narrow transverse stripe on anterior and posterior margins of second and third tergites fuscous. Fore tibia with a long median posterior bristle; mid-tibia with a posterior median bristle; hind femur with one or two fine bristles on basal half of postero-ventral surface and one beyond middle on antero-ventral surface; hind tibia with some fine hairs ventrally, which are noticeable only on apical half, one long fine antero-ventral bristle beyond middle, and the apical dorsal bristles long and fine; hind tarsus with the basal segment very conspicuously dilated, shorter than second, and extending along the base of latter on its posterior side; tarsal claws very long, the pairs on fore and mid legs very unequal in length. First posterior cell narrowed slightly at apex.

Length 5 mm.

Type, Patani Cape, Siam, 7. vi. 1901 (*H. C. Robinson* and *N. Annandale*).

Very similar to *metatarsata*, Stein, but that species has the first posterior cell not narrowed apically, the tarsal claws short, and the antennæ shorter, as well as the hind tibia with more conspicuous soft hairs.

Lispa glabra, Wiedemann.

The male of this species is quite the most remarkable of the genus. The mid-femur is slightly distorted, and has on the basal two-thirds of the postero-ventral surface a dense series of black bristles, which are turned anteriorly and have their apices curled, and between the bristles dense black hairs which form with them a compact brush-like fringe; the mid-tibia is slightly dilated apically and has some long black hairs on the apical fourth ventrally, and the mid-tarsus has a dense fringe of short black hairs along the posterior side of the basal segment; except for the very long tarsi, the hind legs are normal. The wings are very noticeably pointed, the first posterior cell is almost closed, and ends in the margin just before apex of wing; the outer cross-vein runs parallel to the margin of wing, and the fifth does not extend beyond outer cross-vein. There is in addition a peculiar stripe of lengthened hairs on the wing, which lies between the outer cross-vein and margin and runs the whole length of apical margin of wing.

The female lacks all those characters and looks like a different species, but the first posterior cell is narrowed at apex, and by that character it may be separated from its allies except the next species, which has been confused with it by previous authors.

This species has two synonyms, *dilatata*, Wiedemann, and *grandis*, Thomson.

Length 8-9 mm.

Localities, six specimens from Ceylon, as follows: male and female, Trincomali, Hot Wells, 27. vii. and 17. viii. 1890; female, Kanthalai, 31. vii. 1890; three females, 1. iii. 1891 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Lispa modesta, Stein.

Male and female.—Similar to *glabra* in colour, but the face and cheeks with yellow pollen instead of white pruinescence. The male and female are similar to *glabra* female in armature of the legs, differing only in having the fore femur with an almost complete series of postero-ventral bristles instead of but one or two at apex. The wings are the same in both sexes, and differ from those of the female *glabra* only in having the outer cross-vein slightly bent and nearly erect instead of very oblique.

Length 7 mm.

Stein has reduced this to a variety of *assimilis*, Wiedemann, but I regard it as a good species. It was originally described from Africa, from where I have seen three females. I have

also before me eleven females from Ceylon (*J. W. Verbury*), and have seen two males and one female from the Philippine Islands (*C. F. Baker*).

Lispa weschei, sp. n.

Male.—Black, shining. Frons brownish black, opaque; face, cheeks, and occiput with dense white pruinescence; antennæ black, apex of second segment reddish; palpi whitish yellow. Thorax brownish pruinose on dorsum, with three shining black vittæ; pleuræ densely whitish-grey pruinose. Abdomen with a pair of curved shining black marks, which are contiguous basally, on second, third, and fourth tergites. Legs brownish fuscous, grey-pruinose, tibiæ tawny. Wings clear. Calyptræ whitish. Halteres yellowish.

Arista long plumose; antennæ not much shorter than face; parafacial with sparse hairs; palpi gradually dilated. Thorax with two strong pre-scutellar pairs of dorso-centrals, the two anterior pairs behind suture and the two pairs in front of it almost indistinguishable; pleural bristles normal. Abdomen rather broad; basal sternite hairy; fourth long, not armed at apex, fifth notched in centre. All coxæ, and especially the fore pair, the trochanters, and the bases of all femora with very long setulose hairs which are crinkly at apices; fore tibia with an antero-dorsal and a posterior median bristle; mid-tibia with one posterior bristle; hind femur without strong bristles; hind tibia with one antero-ventral, one antero-dorsal, and one postero-dorsal bristle at middle; tarsi normal. Outer cross-vein regularly curved; first posterior cell narrowed apically.

Length 5 mm.

Type, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 10. xii. 1906 (*W. Wesché*).

Named in honour of the collector, who did some very fine work on Diptera.

Lispa uniseta, sp. n.

Female.—Similar to the preceding. Differs in having the tibiæ slightly darker; the thorax with one pair of pre-sutural and two pairs of post-sutural dorso-centrals, all very long and strong; the fore tibia with one very long posterior bristle, and none on antero-dorsal surface; the mid-tibia with an additional bristle on antero-dorsal surface; and the mid and hind femora with a few setulose hairs at base.

Length 5 mm.

Type and one paratype, Port Melbourne, 10. xii. 1906 (*W. Wesché*).

Possibly the female of *weschei*, but if so, an abnormal case in the genus.

Lispa neo, sp. n.

Female.—Similar in general colour and habitus to *tentaculata*, De Geer. Tibiæ, apices of femora, and base of mid-metatarsus tawny. Wings slightly brownish. Abdomen with two large subtriangular shining black spots on tergites 2 to 4, which are separated centrally by a narrow whitish line, the anterior lateral angles of each tergite conspicuously whitish.

Parafacials linear, much narrower than in *tentaculata*; palpi narrower than in that species, very little dilated. Thorax with dorso-centrals 2+4, the anterior two pairs behind the suture very weak and small. Fore tibia with an antero-dorsal and a posterior bristle at middle; mid-tibia with a posterior median bristle; hind femur with a fine bristle near middle on postero-ventral surface and a strong one near apex on antero-ventral surface; hind tibia with an antero-dorsal and an antero-ventral bristle at middle; mid-metatarsus long and slender. First posterior cell not appreciably narrowed apically.

Length 7 mm.

Type and one paratype, Sekondi, Ashanti, 19. ix. 1906 (W. M. Graham); one paratype, Gambia, 24. iv. 1911 (J. J. Simpson).

Lispa canis, sp. n.

Male.—Black, slightly shining. Frons black, subopaque except on the triangle; orbits, face, and cheeks yellow pollinose, almost golden; occiput whitish pruinose; antennæ and palpi black or fuscous. Thorax brownish pruinose on dorsum, indistinctly vittate, lateral margins and pleuræ densely whitish-grey pruinose. Abdomen brownish pruinose on venter, the dorsum densely whitish pruinose, the disc of each tergite more brownish and with a pair of fuscous spots which are most distinct in centre anteriorly on each, a large area on sides of each tergite almost white and nearly bare; hypopygium black. Legs black, bases of fore tibiæ and the mid and hind pairs except their apices tawny. Wings slightly yellowish. Calyptre whitish. Halteres yellow.

Space between eyes when seen from in front much narrowed at bases of antennæ, the latter of normal length; arista plumose; parafacials narrow, hairy; palpi distinctly but not very conspicuously broadened apically. Thorax

with two pairs of strong presentellar dorso-centrals, the others almost indistinguishable. Abdomen narrowly ovate; fourth tergite with a stout bristle at apex on each side; basal sternite hairy, fourth with the hairs more dense at apex in centre than elsewhere. Fore tibia stout, unarmed at middle; mid-tibia with one posterior bristle at middle; mid-metatarsus long and slender; hind femur with one bristle near middle on antero-ventral surface and one pair near apex on postero-ventral; hind tibia nearly straight, with rather conspicuous setulose hairs on anterior side and shorter hairs ventrally on apical third, antero-dorsal bristle among the long hairs, postero-dorsal bristle small; hind metatarsus slender, with a fringe of erect curled fine hairs on anterior side, which are barely as long as the diameter of the segment; claws small. First posterior cell not narrowed apically.

Female.—Similar to the male. The only specimen before me lacks the hind legs, but I assume that, as in other species, these must differ from those of the male in having no setulose hairs and but the two bristles, and the tarsi will have the normal form and hairing.

Type, male, and allotype, Nilaveli, Ceylon, 16. & 11. xi. 1890. Paratypes, one male, Kanthalai, Ceylon, 11. iii. 1892; one male, Maighini, Ceylon, 17. xi. 1890 (*J. W. Yerbury*).

Key to Genera of Lispinæ.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Cheek with a strong bristle near lower anterior angle of eye..... | <i>Chatolispa</i> , Malloch. |
| Cheek without such bristle..... | 2. |
| 2. Thorax with only one pair of dorso-centrals; fore femur with only one or two short bristles near apex on postero-ventral surface..... | <i>Xenolispa</i> , Malloch. |
| Thorax with at least two distinct pairs of dorso-centrals, and a series of bristles on postero-ventral surface of fore femur..... | <i>Lispa</i> , Latreille. |

XLIV.—*On Mammals from the Yunnan Highlands collected by Mr. George Forrest and presented to the British Museum by Col. Stephenson R. Clarke, D.S.O.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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THE National Museum owes to the generosity of Col. Stephenson R. Clarke the fine collection of mamma's found by Mr. George Forrest in the high mountain area of Northern Yunnan and North-Eastern Burma, about N. lat.